

Military Bows to Civilian Court

Trials Are Delayed in Philippines for Aquino, Two Others

MANILA, Dec. 16 (AP).—A martial-law tribunal bowed to civilian authority today and canceled scheduled court appearances for condemned former Sen. Benigno Aquino.

The military commission acted a day after the Philippine Supreme Court told the government's lawyers that proceedings in the cases of Mr. Aquino and two co-defendants should be suspended until the high court could act on motions challenging the military's jurisdiction.

"The court expects the commission to respect this," the 13 justices said in a unanimous decision.

The same military panel had convicted Mr. Aquino and the others, who are alleged to be leaders of the Maoist New People's Army, of subversion and other crimes. They were sentenced to death.

The tribunal imposed the sentences on Mr. Aquino and on Bernabe Buscayno, alias "Commander Dante," and a former police officer, Victor Corpus.

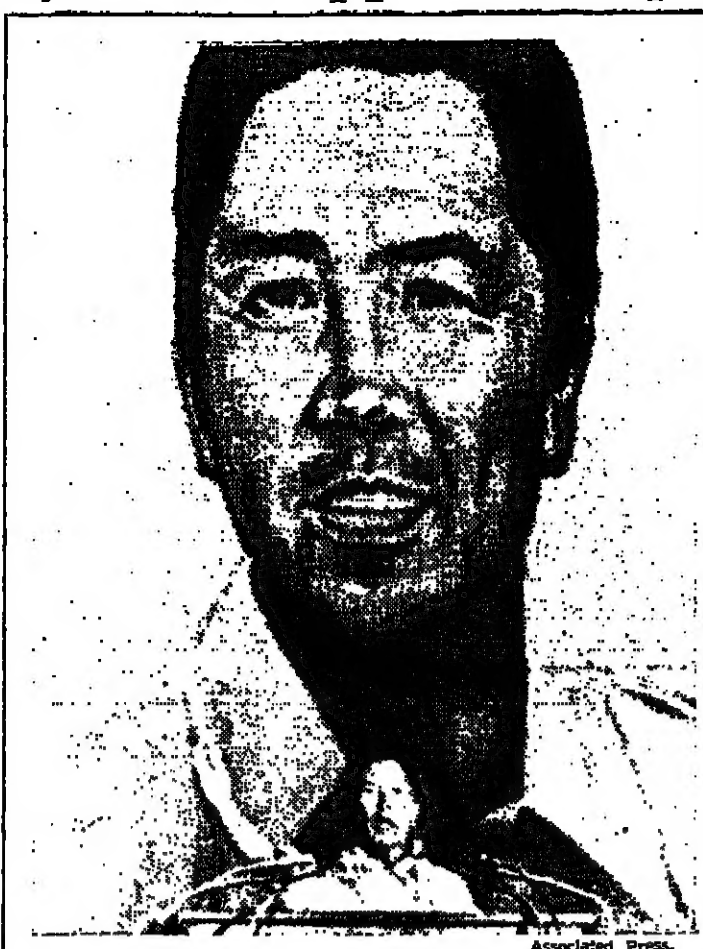
After the sentence, Mr. Aquino's mother filed a petition in the Supreme Court asking that it order his release, or at least to assign his case to a civilian court. Despite the pending petition, the commission reopened the cases on orders of President Ferdinand Marcos to receive defense evidence, which had not been presented.

Temporary Order

The Supreme Court's temporary restraining order was the first in five years of martial law to have overturned an action of Mr. Marcos, who was a political enemy of Mr. Aquino before the President began one-man rule in September, 1972.

An announcement by the military commission was worded carefully to mollify the high court, whose members had criticized the commission for failing to extend "common courtesy" to the highest civilian court.

"The situations and proceed-



THE MAN WHO...—Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, dwarfed by his own portrait, campaigns in Manila for the referendum on his one-man rule.

ings of the military commission had always been inspired... by utmost respect, courtesy and

deference to the high court," the announcement said. Former Sen. Jovito Salonga,

Mr. Aquino's chief lawyer and one of the most respected opponents of Mr. Marcos and martial law, said that he considered the Supreme Court's action was a tentative victory.

"But now let's wait for its judgment on the merits" of the petition, Mr. Salonga said.

He said that the most optimistic appraisal of what the Supreme Court might do is to say, "this fellow has suffered enough and must be released."

"That's not likely from an objective standpoint. It might decide to put it to a civil court, or it may want to refer it to another military commission," he said.

Mr. Marcos said that he ordered the cases reopened "in the interest of justice," but he issued the order only after an international outcry over the death sentence for Mr. Aquino.

Fifth Referendum

MANILA, Dec. 16 (UPI).—President Marcos will ask the nation tomorrow to approve the continuance of his martial-law powers.

The polling will be the fifth that Mr. Marcos has held since martial law was imposed in September, 1972. All previous referenda have given Mr. Marcos a free hand.

4 Fishermen Killed

ZAMBOANGA CITY, the Philippines, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Four fishermen were killed and 4 others wounded today when they were attacked by rebels off this southern port.

Reign of Terror Described in Ethiopia

(Continued from Page 1)

pinned to their bodies denouncing the victims as counter-revolutionaries," the congressmen said. "Officials apparently deliberately allowed the bodies to remain in open view in busy places."

"You could see fear on the faces of the people," they said. "There is a reign of terror in Addis today. It is widespread and affects everyone in the country. Fear permeates the city."

The government's "revolutionary defense squads" which patrol Addis Ababa "have a license to kill almost at will," the congressmen said. "Even if a person is found carrying U.S. currency, it is a reason to be shot on the spot."

Thousands of persons reportedly have been killed in the capital this year in a shadowy and deadly war of assassination between the embattled government

of Col. Mengistu and the outlawed EPRP.

Top government civil servants and ministers, trade union officials, members of the intelligentsia and students have been gunned down in their offices, in broad daylight on the streets and in cafés during the escalating conflict.

The congressmen said they expressed grave concern about human rights to Col. Mengistu but conceded "we were whistling Dixie" since the Ethiopian leader considers himself in the middle of a "war" with the EPRP and that any means are justified.

When they return to Washington, they said, they will urge Congress and the administration to continue its economic and humanitarian aid to Ethiopia and appoint a new ambassador to Addis Ababa, despite the situation in the country.

Ethiopian Deserters Report 150 Executions in Asmara

(Continued from Page 1)

airport. "They were made to sit next to prepared mass graves, then shot from behind."

At the time, Lt. Tsadik said, he had heard trucks moving and the sound of shooting.

His commanders assured him nothing special was happening. But in the morning he said that he learned that between 50 and 60 officers and men had been executed.

Defectors said that combat units

from Southern Yemen, technicians from the Soviet Union and doctors from Cuba are helping the besieged Ethiopian forces in Asmara.

Lt. Tsadik said that he had seen Southern Yemen tank crews, wearing unmarked uniforms, in action south of Asmara in September.

Eritrean guerrillas, fighting for power since 1961, have made large gains this year.

Asmara has been under siege since Oct. 12, when guerrillas of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front cut the road to the Red Sea port of Massawa. A second guerrilla force, the Eritrean Liberation Front, also holds positions around Asmara.

Depending on air transport for food, ammunition and reinforcements, the defenders have repeatedly tried to break through guerrilla forces on the road to Massawa.

The killing of Ethiopian officers and soldiers began on Nov. 17, after three unsuccessful drives, Lt. Tsadik said.

Andreotti Meets With Backers on Economic Policy

ROME, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Premier Giulio Andreotti conferred today with the six parties that prop up his minority Christian Democratic government about economic policies for next year.

The meeting was regarded as important for Mr. Andreotti, who is facing increasing pressure to resign and make way for an emergency government including the Communist party.

No details of the meeting were available, but the Premier told union leaders yesterday that he wanted increases in railroad fares and electricity tariffs and on taxes paid on interest earned from bank deposits. He also said he favored cuts in spending for the state pension and health system.

However, he said those changes were not enough to reduce Italy's budget deficit to an amount acceptable by the International Monetary Fund, which would require an additional cut of \$1.5 billion.

Rail Strike

ROME, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Some Italian railroad workers today began an unofficial strike to back demands for higher wages and more investment in the state railroad system. The strike, condemned by leaders of the country's three union federations, is expected to cause sporadic disruptions throughout the Christmas travel period.

Peru Arrests Leaders Of Strike by Miners

LIMA, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Peru's military government has arrested the leaders of a strike that ended yesterday at the Toquepala copper mine in southern Peru. The Interior Ministry said today.

About 3,000 workers had struck for a week, demanding a pay increase and the reinstatement of union leaders who were dismissed after a previous strike.

Concorde Service Is Suspended Between London and Singapore

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—The Concorde service between London and Singapore was suspended today, a week after it began, because of Malaysia's refusal to lift a ban on the British-French supersonic airliner over its territory.

British Airways said that today's Concorde flight from London would go only to Bahrain in the Gulf. A spokesman said that the aircraft would return to London and that passengers for Singapore would be transferred to other flights.

The service, jointly operated by British Airways and Singapore Airways, began Friday after Indonesia gave permission for three return flights over its territory because of Malaysia's ban.

Indonesia said, however, that it would not allow more than three flights until Britain and Malaysia solved their differences. Malaysia has objected to the flights because of environmental reasons.

The British High Commission said that talks with the Malaysian government would begin early next week.

Cyprus Said to Refuse Amnesty Demand

Talks Reported on Freeing Kyprianou Son

NICOSIA, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Negotiations were going on tonight to secure the freedom of the kidnapped son of Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou, reliable sources said.

The sources said that there was no question of the government yielding to the kidnappers' demands for an amnesty for all members of EOKA-B, an organization fighting for the union of Cyprus with Greece.

But it appeared that a deal was being discussed in which the kidnappers might be treated leniently if they released 21-year-old Achilles Kyprianou, a second lieutenant in the Cypriot National Guard.

Officially, no information was being released. But unofficially, well-informed government sources

said that the release seemed likely soon.

Clues to Location

Reliable sources said that security forces had a fairly accurate idea of the location where he was being held. But police were keeping a low profile "to avoid complications," the sources added.

The kidnappers abducted Lt. Kyprianou from outside his army camp Wednesday night and threatened to kill him unless their demands are met by 10 p.m. tomorrow.

The abduction led President Kyprianou's chief rival in next Friday's presidential election to withdraw in the interests of national unity.

Glafkos Clerides, leader of the rightist Democratic Rally, which claims to be the biggest single Greek-Cypriot party, said that he was withdrawing because electoral tension would aggravate what he called an already tense atmosphere.

In a statement today, Mr. Clerides said, "I firmly believe that the interests of the Greek-Cypriot people require the unification of all forces..."

No Other Candidates

Political observers said that Mr. Clerides' withdrawal almost certainly means that the 45-year-old President will be returned to office. Mr. Clerides was the only other declared candidate and the likelihood of another candidate emerging is considered remote.

Mr. Clerides issued his statement after taking part in a two-hour emergency meeting of party leaders and Cabinet members.

Police investigating the kid-

U.S. Takes Sex Out of Almost All Job Titles

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16

(AP).—The U.S. Labor Department has spent 12 years making up new job titles to eliminate any reference to sex. But for one job, the department's imagination failed.

Its new dictionary of job classifications says, for example, that a busboy is a dining room attendant and that a bathy is a bat handler, titles that eliminate reference to the sex or age of the worker.

A stewardess is an airline flight attendant.

Approximately 20,000 job classifications are listed in the department's new 1,300-page, five-pound dictionary of occupational titles.

The Labor Department gave up on renaming waiters and waitresses. Instead of something like table attendant, the dictionary uses waiter-waitress.

Quakes Hit Cities

In Turkey, Yugoslavia

IZMIR, Turkey, Dec. 16 (UPI).—A fairly strong earthquake shook this Aegean port city today, injuring nine persons and causing property damage.

Another quake, of medium strength, today shook Zagreb, the second largest Yugoslav city. No casualties or damage were reported, officials said.

Cosmos-968 Launched

MOSCOW, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Cosmos-968 was launched today.

Begin Outlines New Proposals in Meeting With Carter

(Continued from Page 1)

portant problems concerning the peace-making process in the Middle East. He met privately with Mr. Carter for an hour, then the two leaders were joined by advisers for the second hour.

Palestinian Autonomy

JERUSALEM, Dec. 16 (NYT).—Israeli sources have said that they expected Prime Minister Begin to offer a West Bank-Gaza Strip proposal granting civil autonomy to Palestinian Arabs while Israel maintained a strategic presence in the occupied territories.

The details of the Begin leadership's concept of civil autonomy for the Palestinian Arabs was unclear. It could be similar to a "functional plan" offered by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

Acting on the theory that all proposals so far for a settlement of the West Bank issue, ranging from a Palestinian state to Israel's retention of the land, were unacceptable either to the Arabs or to the Israelis, Mr. Dayan advocated a plan in which the West Bank Arabs would govern their domestic affairs while the Israelis would keep a military presence for secure and defensible borders.

In addition, Mr. Begin's proposals were thought to include the continuation of an Israeli military and security presence in the Rafiah salient, a densely populated Arab area at the southern end of the Gaza Strip and the northern Sinai. There are a number of Israeli settlements there, including one called Yamit, in which the Israelis have made a major investment because of the strategic significance of the site on the Mediterranean Sea.

There was talk here that the

civil-autonomy plan for the Palestinians envisaged a plebiscite for the West Bank-Gaza area but not for 20 years.

Mr. Begin's proposals purportedly do not dwell on the city of Jerusalem or the Golan Heights. In the past, Israel has reportedly been ready to make territorial concessions on the sparsely populated Golan, which was seized from Syria during the 1967 war. But so far Syria has opposed Mr. Sadat's direct overtures to Israel. Syria has strongly boycotted the Cairo conference which got under way Wednesday between the Israelis and the Egyptians with the United States and the United Nations also participating.

The status of East Jerusalem has long been the least negotiable of the lands Israel took during the 1967 war, and even the most ambitious outside plans for a Mideast solution always left Jerusalem for the last.

Israel Vow

When the city was reunited after the 1967 war—after 19 years of separation—the Israelis vowed that it would never again be divided and annexed the eastern part taken from the Jordanians.

Most of the Arabs have not called for Jerusalem's rededication. Instead, they favor having Jerusalem declared an international city or given some status that excludes it from partisan politics because of its religious significance to Jews, Christians and Moslems. The Israelis, however, regard Jerusalem as their capital and are unlikely to be conciliatory in surrendering any of their control.

It was not known whether such a West Bank proposal would be acceptable to the Egyptians, who say they are seeking an overall solution to the Arab-Israeli con-

Canaries Unit Takes Blame

Department Store in Madrid Damaged by Several Bombs

MADRID, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Several small bombs exploded inside Cortes Ingles, one of Madrid's biggest department stores, after it closed last night, damaging a furniture display, police said.

A guerrilla movement fighting for the independence of the Canary Islands claimed responsibility for the bombing in a telephone call from Algiers to the Spanish news agency Cifra.

The movement's leader, Antonio Cubillo, said it was to protest the death of a student

on Monday at La Laguna university in the Canary Islands. The student was shot in a clash between riot police and demonstrators.

The guerrillas also claimed responsibility for the shooting and wounding of two police officers in the Canary Islands in Santa Cruz de Tenerife yesterday.

10 Arrested at Protest

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Ten were arrested here during last night between police and demonstrators protesting the death of the 22-year-old student shot by civil guards on Monday.

Authorities have closed Laguna University after it clashed this week with over the youth's death.

Extensive damage has been reported to university buildings as well as to shops in Tenerife and La Palma.

Tension continued to rise in the Canaries and unlike police are patrolling the streets of Santa Cruz de Tenerife and Las Palmas.

Catalan Director He MADRID, Dec. 16 (AP).—Well-known Spanish theater director has been arrested on orders for staging a play in a containing insults against the national agency Cifra, said today.

Albert Boadella, director of the Catalan group Els Joglars (The Jugglers), is being held in a prison following a question a military judge, Cifra.

According to the Mr. Boadella was arrested military orders for stay play that deals with the court-martial and execution of a Catalan police officer four years ago of slaying a policeman. Cifra was cited the same day as a judge, a Catalan named Els Joglars had been arrested with the play suspended further performance after receiving death threat.

Trace Force Extended

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 16 (UPI).—The UN Security Council decided unanimously last night to continue the peacekeeping force in Cyprus for another six months. China did not participate in the vote.

The 2,468-man force is policing the cease-fire lines between Greek Cypriots and Turkish forces on the island.

Procedural and political arguments about the formulation of the decision held up the council meeting until late evening.

Sadat Sees Chance of Talks With Begin Shortly in Egypt

(Continued from Page 1)

distributed candles and candlesticks.

An Egyptian security officer accompanying the Israelis surprised everybody by volunteering a few words in broken Hebrew to help one of the visitors communicate with an Arabic-speaking member of the congregation. The officer did not explain how he came to know Hebrew.

Israelis touring the old bazaar of Cairo reported that café owners would not let them pay but asked for Israeli coins as souvenirs instead.

UN Refugee Aid

ROME, Dec. 16 (UPI).—The UN's World Food Program said yesterday that it is sending \$1.5 million to Thailand to help feed 90,000 Southeast Asian refugees.

Cairo Holds 3 In Slaying of U.K. Newsmen

CAIRO, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Police investigating the slaying last week of British journalist David Holden arrested three Arab suspects today and began a national hunt for a fourth.

Mr. Holden, 53, chief Sunday Times foreign correspondent, was found shot to death Dec. 7 in a Cairo suburb shortly after his arrival from Amman.

The arrests of the three non-Egyptian Arabs—two men and a woman—were sparked by the discovery of an abandoned blood-spattered car containing all of Mr. Holden's possessions, except for his identity papers. The Egyptian-manufactured Fiat sedan was found in the Dokki section of the city from where Mr. Holden's body was discovered.

Police had originally believed that Mr. Holden's taxi driver had killed him for his money on the way to Cairo from the airport, but they now believe that politics was the motive, police sources said.

Search Ordered

After the arrests, police were ordered by the interior minister to look for a second car and for a Jordanian in connection with the slaying.

Mr. Holden, who had covered the Middle East for more than 20 years, was known to have good contacts with a number of guerrillas. He was slain shortly before the opening of the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks in Cairo, which have been sharply opposed by Arab radicals.

It was speculated that Mr. Holden might have recognized someone on the flight from Jordan or at the Cairo airport who intended to disrupt the talks and that Mr. Holden had been killed as a result.

A police source said that he could not confirm or deny this "because the investigation is still in full gear. All I can say is that we've accepted that we're not dealing with robbery any more. We're looking for a political motive."

Mr. Holden's suitcase, typewriter and notebook were found in the abandoned car. The sources said that the notebook contained his London address and telephone number but declined to say what else was written in it, or whether it might provide a lead.

Graffiti Cleanup Costly for Madrid

MADRID, Dec. 16 (AP).—The Madrid city government says it cannot afford to pay the \$1.2 million it estimates it would cost to clean the city of posters and graffiti remaining from the June 15 elections.

Officials estimated that 25,000 political posters and the spray-painted graffiti, cover about 100,000 square meters.

The city is allocating \$85,000 for a partial cleanup.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR

Est. 1911
5 Rue Downon, PARIS.
Just left the taxi driver
"ank roo doe noo"
or
Falkenhorn Str. 9, Munich.

سنة من العمل

'77 Session Wrapped Up

How Major Programs Fared in Congress

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Congress ended its 1977 session today after passing a bill to amend Social Security with a billion payroll tax increase and a 10-year period.

The House recessed at 4:30 p.m. and the Senate at 6:05 p.m. Following is a brief summary of the current legislative and major points considered in session:

Senate-House negotiations: are seeking a compromise on Mr. Carter's plan for raising, taxing and pricing. Most of the President's amendments were passed by the Senate.

Energy: A bill to amend the Energy Act, signed by President Carter, was passed by the Senate.

Emergency measure: in giving the President power to order natural gas moved from state to state to keep homes warm.

Taxes: As part of the plan to stimulate the economy, Congress approved and passed the 1977 Tax Reduction Act, designed to cut taxes \$40 billion in three years.

Mr. Carter is winning

Back Taxes

Funds for

on Sought

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (WP)—Internal Revenue Service is to collect millions of dollars in back gift taxes from millionaires.

The IRS contends that a widespread practice then of giving for less to multiple companies did not exempt contributions from federal provisions. Under the law, \$3,000 was the limit on the contribution that could be made without paying gift tax.

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the initial votes in congressional work on his plan to overhaul the welfare system.

Labor: The hourly minimum wage of \$2.30 will rise to \$2.65 on Jan. 1 and reach \$3.35 in 1981, with 5 million workers to benefit, under a bill Mr. Carter signed in November.

The House defeated a bill to expand the picketing rights of construction workers.

Environment: Automakers won a delay in meeting tougher vehicle-exhaust standards, while new rules cover nearly all sources of air pollution under a bill Mr. Carter signed.

A strip-mining control and reclamation measure signed by the President contains a ban on ripping open the surface of land that cannot be reclaimed.

Seaway: Two laws Mr. Carter signed in May, covering spending for economic stimulus and creating public works jobs, are designed to provide employment for about 1.1 million people.

As part of his economic-stimulus plan, Mr. Carter signed legislation in August aimed at putting 200,000 young persons into jobs or job training.

Urban: Mr. Carter and Congress agreed in October on a law authorizing \$13.7 billion over three years for housing and community-development activity, the administration's first urban program.

Agriculture: The President signed a wide-ranging, \$11-billion measure to boost grain farmers' income, revise the food stamp program and expand agricultural research during a four-year period.

Defense: Mr. Carter's decision to stop production of B-1 strategic bombers, which originally were proposed as replacements for the B-52, was approved by Congress in a \$119-billion defense appropriation bill.

Reorganization: Mr. Carter got power from Congress to give the lawmakers his plans for reorganizing the bureaucracy.

Overseas Taxes: Congress failed to vote a delay on provisions of the 1976 Tax Reform Act covering Americans living abroad, but a compromise measure is still possible before the affected tax returns are due.

The failure to defer the measure means that provisions of the 1976 law will apply to income earned in 1977.

Under the 1976 act, the income tax for Americans living abroad was reduced to \$15,000, the excluded amount were made ineligible as a credit against U.S. income taxes, and income in excess of the excluded amount was made taxable at the higher rates that would apply if the exclusion were not made.

Tax returns from Americans abroad are not due until June 15, giving Congress time to approve a delay or to work out a longer-range compromise, which might include special deductions in place of the income exemption.

Massachusetts Drops Insurance Funds Tax

BOSTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Massachusetts has discarded a tax that was unpopular with insurance companies and accepted in exchange a program that officials hope will yield 2,000 jobs.

The state repealed the six-year-old 1-per-cent gross investment tax on money invested by life insurance firms based in Massachusetts.

In return, the insurance companies are required to invest \$100 million in a loan pool over the next five years for Massachusetts manufacturing companies that cannot obtain long-term unsecured loans.

For Causing Bodily Harm to Chowchilla Children

OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 16 (AP)—Three admitted kidnappers may spend the rest of their lives in prison because a judge ruled that three schoolgirls they held captive suffered bodily harm from fainting spells, nosebleeds and stomach upsets.

The defendants—James Schoenfeld, 23, and Fred Woods, 26—were convicted yesterday of kidnapping with bodily harm under a tough law that calls for a life sentence with no parole.

Superior Court Judge Leo Deegan decided the case without a jury ruling that three captives had suffered bodily harm in the July, 1976, kidnappings of 26 Chowchilla schoolchildren and their bus driver.

Describing the kidnapping as an "ordal of terror," Judge Deegan said that the testimony of some of the children had convinced him that bodily injury had occurred.

The defendants admitted kidnapping the youngsters and school bus driver Ed Ray at gunpoint, but they denied five more serious charges of kidnapping with bodily harm.

They were acquitted on two counts of bodily harm involving Van Ray and a child, Cynthia Van Hoy.

The kidnappers were not been sentenced. The judge scheduled a Jan. 16 hearing to discuss a defense request that the sentence be modified because of mitigating circumstances.

Ted Merrill, representing Richard Schoenfeld, asked for the hearing. Outside of court, he said that he was not certain what approach he would take but that one possibility was trying to have the statute declared unconstitutional.

"The defendants are not bad kids. There are some things," he said.

Australia to Take 1,050 Refugees

SYDNEY, Dec. 16 (AP)—Australia will accept 1,050 Vietnamese refugees from temporary camps in southeast Asia during the next two months, an Immigration Ministry spokesman said today in Canberra.

The spokesman confirmed earlier reports that the first group of 180 refugees would arrive by charter aircraft a week from today. A second plane load is due a week later.

He said that the rest of the 1,050 would arrive during the next two months on regular commercial flights, after immigration officials visiting the camps complete the necessary processing.

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In return, the insurance companies are required to invest \$100 million in a loan pool over the next five years for Massachusetts manufacturing companies that cannot obtain long-term unsecured loans.

For Causing Bodily Harm to Chowchilla Children

OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 16 (AP)—Three admitted kidnappers may spend the rest of their lives in prison because a judge ruled that three schoolgirls they held captive suffered bodily harm from fainting spells, nosebleeds and stomach upsets.

The defendants—James Schoenfeld, 23, and Fred Woods, 26—were convicted yesterday of kidnapping with bodily harm under a tough law that calls for a life sentence with no parole.

Superior Court Judge Leo Deegan decided the case without a jury ruling that three captives had suffered bodily harm in the July, 1976, kidnappings of 26 Chowchilla schoolchildren and their bus driver.

Describing the kidnapping as an "ordal of terror," Judge Deegan said that the testimony of some of the children had convinced him that bodily injury had occurred.

The defendants admitted kidnapping the youngsters and school bus driver Ed Ray at gunpoint, but they denied five more serious charges of kidnapping with bodily harm.

They were acquitted on two counts of bodily harm involving Van Ray and a child, Cynthia Van Hoy.

The kidnappers were not been sentenced. The judge scheduled a Jan. 16 hearing to discuss a defense request that the sentence be modified because of mitigating circumstances.

Ted Merrill, representing Richard Schoenfeld, asked for the hearing. Outside of court, he said that he was not certain what approach he would take but that one possibility was trying to have the statute declared unconstitutional.

"The defendants are not bad kids. There are some things," he said.

Australia to Take 1,050 Refugees

SYDNEY, Dec. 16 (AP)—Australia will accept 1,050 Vietnamese refugees from temporary camps in southeast Asia during the next two months, an Immigration Ministry spokesman said today in Canberra.

The spokesman confirmed earlier reports that the first group of 180 refugees would arrive by charter aircraft a week from today. A second plane load is due a week later.

He said that the rest of the 1,050 would arrive during the next two months on regular commercial flights, after immigration officials visiting the camps complete the necessary processing.

Finland-Japan Talks

TOKYO, Dec. 16 (AP)—Premier Kalevi Sorsa of Finland met yesterday with his Japanese counterpart, Takeo Fukuda, and discussed ways to promote economic cooperation between the two countries, Mr. Fukuda's spokesman said.

Polish Bishops Urge Better Food Supplies

WARSAW, Dec. 16 (UPI)—Poland's Roman Catholic bishops called on authorities today to improve food supplies in the country, which they called "insufficient."

"Better distribution of certain food is a necessity and a basic human right of the working people," the bishops said after their two-day conference here.

Shoppers have had to form long lines outside meat stores to buy hams, sausages and fish.

U.S. Drug Unit to Crack Down on 'Angel Dust'

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Federal drug authorities, alarmed by the increasing use and damaging effects of the drug phencyclidine (PCP), will move to impose tighter controls on making and distributing the so-called "angel dust," it was learned yesterday.

Peter Bensinger, administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, said that PCP is a very dangerous drug substance that has replaced LSD, and may be more so.

On Monday, the Federal Register will carry a notice that the drug is being moved from Schedule III to Schedule II under the Controlled Substances Act. The move will impose stricter inventory, manufacturing and security controls and will require that all PCP transactions be recorded on federal order forms.

Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., who recently urged the Carter administration to crack down on PCP, said that the action is a step forward, but still not enough.

"Epidemic Proportions"

"If you have a problem of epidemic proportions, as PCP is, that problem requires the highest priority treatment," and this is not PCP," Sen. Percy said.

Mr. Bensinger acknowledged that he would prefer moving the substance up to the highest level of control, Schedule I, but he said that the Health, Education and Welfare Department opposed the move because veterinarians

use the drug as an anesthetic for primates.

The most important drug now included in Schedule I is heroin. Schedule II includes amphetamines and barbiturates.

Because most of the illicitly used PCP is manufactured clandestinely, Mr. Bensinger said that placing more stringent controls on its manufacture and distribution will not have a direct impact.

Instead, he expects the move to "raise the level of awareness" of investigators, prosecutors and judges that PCP is a widely abused drug and should be treated as such.

State Action

About 40 states keep close track of the federal scheduling of dangerous drugs and will initiate regulations similar to the federal ones almost immediately, Mr. Bensinger said.

He noted that PCP has a hallucinogenic effect on humans and can produce feelings of superhuman strength and extreme paranoia.

Mr. Bensinger said that in the first six months of this year, 912 hallucinogen injuries averaged 912 per quarter last year and 733 in 1976. He said that the increase—22.6 per cent since last year—

was almost entirely related to PCP use.

While seizures by DEA agents of PCP laboratories indicate that it is manufactured in most areas of the country, its greatest availability is in the Los Angeles, Washington, D.C., New York City and Detroit areas, Mr. Bensinger said.

PCP was developed in the 1950s as an animal anesthetic, according to DEA information. It was tried on humans, but produced postoperative agitation, delirium and other mental aberrations, which led to the abandonment of the testing.

© Los Angeles Times.

A-Agency Head Named

GENEVA, Dec. 16 (AP)—The council of the European Nuclear Research Center has elected Bernard Gregory, of France, as chairman of the 12-nation organization, succeeding Paul Levaux of Belgium.

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YEARNING TO BE FREE—Dr. Patrick Reddig of the University of Minnesota Veterinary School about to release a rehabilitated eagle, near Prescott, Wis. Four eagles were released: One had been trapped and three shot and their wings broken.

In Case of War With Soviet Union

U.S. Orders Major Review of Nuclear Plans

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (NYT)—The White House has ordered the Defense Department to conduct a major review of contingency plans for waging nuclear war against the Soviet Union.

Officials said that the review, undertaken at the same time as another Pentagon study on the future size and composition of U.S. nuclear forces, was prompted by White House concern that existing strategic doctrine inherited from past administrations might be outdated.

The officials said that the review of contingency planning would be the first Pentagon effort to take a new look at nuclear targeting since early 1974, when James Schlesinger, secretary of defense in the Nixon administration, announced an important shift in strategic doctrine.

Mr. Schlesinger said that the emergence of overall parity in nuclear capabilities between the two superpowers had made it necessary for U.S. nuclear forces to be able to carry out small-scale attacks on cities that were emphasized in policy statements of the 1960s.

"Things have changed," said a high-ranking Carter administration official, "and it is time that we examined this important question again."

The Defense Department has been asked to address such questions involving its nuclear strike plans as what types of Soviet targets the United States needs to be able to threaten with destruction, how many nuclear weapons are necessary to perform various missions, and whether U.S. strategic forces should be designed to carry out limited nuclear attacks.

A major impetus for the new study appears to be a growing interest in nuclear targeting by the President's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski. According to officials, he has prodded the Pentagon to examine whether the war plans of the previous administration needed to be revised.

Mr. Brzezinski, officials said, believes that nuclear doctrine needs to be more closely tied to the administration's overall political strategy toward the Soviet Union. In particular, he is said to contend that the Pentagon's nuclear strike plan should be designed to exploit potential Soviet fears, such as threatening Moscow's food supply or making a target of Russian troops in the Far East, so that the Soviet

Union would be more vulnerable to attack from China.

Another important factor leading to the study, officials said, is the uncertainty over the effectiveness of Soviet civil-defense precautions. Pentagon officials are still examining what some believe is a major Soviet effort to protect citizens and industry from nuclear attack with shelters and emergency evacuation procedures.

Army Weapon Criticized

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (NYT)—A \$1-billion Army program to build an infantry combat vehicle has been sharply criticized by a government agency that called the weapon slow, noisy, clumsy, expensive and somewhat easy to destroy.

The report by the General Accounting Office to Congress urged Defense Secretary Harold Brown to overhaul the design or tactical uses of the Infantry Fighting Vehicle, or scrap the project.

"We recommend that, if the design changes and tactical doctrine are unattainable, the secretary direct the Army to find alternatives to the IFV," the report said.

The vehicle, essentially an armored personnel carrier with weapons, has been developed by the Army to support the new battle tank, the XM-1. It is the infantry's first combat vehicle designed to accompany tanks into battle and was viewed by the Army as potentially increasing the mobility and firepower of infantry troops.

The fighting vehicle represented a shift in military thinking. The infantry now rides to the edge of a battlefield in the M-113 armored personnel carrier and dismounts. With the new vehicle, infantrymen will be able to fight both in and outside of it. A thousand combat vehicles are scheduled to be built at a cost of \$1.3 billion.

Describing the conditions in the two transport vans and the underground van as "terrible," he said that the harm was compounded by the heat of summer.

The victims and their parents expressed relief at the verdict. If the defendants had been acquitted, they would have been eligible for parole in seven years.

Miss Hefington, 12, said she was glad. Miss Reynolds, 8, said, "They got what they deserved."

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Lopez Portillo Reverses Traditional Policy

Mexico Puts Food Ahead of Land Reform

By Alan Riding

CIUDAD OBERGON, Mexico, Dec. 16 (UPI).—After just a year in office, President Jose Lopez Portillo, in reversing the controversial agrarian policies of his predecessor, has begun stressing increased food production over expropriation of private estates.

Rather than waging the 4 million impoverished landless peasants with promises of tiny plots, Mr. Lopez Portillo has cautioned them against illegal occupations of private property and has bluntly informed them that there is little land left to be distributed.

"The solution is not to divide up the land but to multiply production," the President said recently. "To bring justice to the peasant is not to give him land but to divide it up, but rather to create new units of production, to increase efficiency and to generate wealth."

Iranian Students Win Rally Right In Washington

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (UPI).—The National Park Service, after its refusal to let militant Iranian students demonstrate here last week in the wake of violence during the visit by the Shah of Iran Nov. 15, has agreed to let the students rally in Lafayette Park near the White House Dec. 31 and Jan. 1.

Park service officials said a "sufficient cooling-off period" should minimize a recurrence of violence.

The American Civil Liberties Union, which has considered suing the park service for last week's permit denial on constitutional grounds, said it welcomed the action.

The Iranian Students Association, one of several student factions involved in the Nov. 15 violence, was granted the permit for the Washington demonstration to coincide with President Carter's scheduled visit to Iran.

point in the official handling of rural problems. Suddenly the old doctrine that every peasant has the right to a piece of land is being dismantled.

Policy Reversed

The reversal is all the more remarkable because until a year ago the government of former President Luis Echeverria Alvarez was actively encouraging the peasants to campaign against private landowners. Just 11 days before leaving office, Mr. Echeverria heightened peasant expectations by expropriating 80,000 acres of irrigated land owned by wealthy conservative families near this northwestern agricultural center.

When Mr. Lopez Portillo took over, not only were angry peasants squatting illegally on hundreds of thousands of acres of farmland but the private farmers who produce most of the food for domestic consumption and export were refusing to invest because of uncertainty. The new government, therefore, gave priority to ending the squatters and to restoring confidence among private farmers. While there has been peace in the countryside over the last year, some analysts have begun warning of the dangers of applying technological solutions to deeply political peasant problems.

"Increased production should not be incompatible with paying immediate attention to the most urgent basic needs of the peasant masses," wrote a leading academic figure, Rodolfo Stavenhagen, recently.

At the heart of the problem is the Mexican system of land tenure, under which backward communal farms known as *ejidos* exist side by side with modern private estates of up to 250 acres. The system was conceived after the 1910 revolution to give plots to a maximum number of farmers while preventing the re-emergence of haciendas.

Plots Reversed

Though poor peasants received their plots, the communes rarely had access to the credit, seeds, fertilizer and machinery necessary to make their land productive. As a result, 80 per cent of the 28,000 communes cannot support themselves.

With most peasants having 5 to 10 children, tiny plots have often been further subdivided into greater inefficiency, while more and more young peasants have been compelled to migrate to the cities or to join those demanding their own pieces of land. Anxious to avert rural unrest, suc-

cessive governments have continued handing out the tiny plots, some of them on steep slopes or in arid zones so they are virtually useless for agriculture.

While efforts were being made to appease the peasantry, rapid population growth—the total is over 60 million—obliged the government to rely on private farmers to produce food. By the early 1960s they not only were benefiting from government investment in dams and irrigation canals but they were also being allowed to grow beyond the legal limit of 250 acres.

Tensions Defused

In 1973, with peasant unrest again on the rise, Mr. Echeverria chose to defuse tensions by turning more and more directly attacking the problem of the inefficiency of the communal farms. The economic price of this policy was that per capita food production fell steadily and that food imports this year will cost over \$600 million.

Mr. Lopez Portillo's strategy is to reassure farmers while tackling the *ejido* problem by collectivizing tiny plots to establish larger units of production. Though many peasants resist surrendering their land to collectives, promising results have come from new communes formed from land expropriated last year in the Yucatán Valley outside Ciudad Obregon. Although the living conditions of these collective farmers are still inadequate, productivity has not dropped since the expropriation.

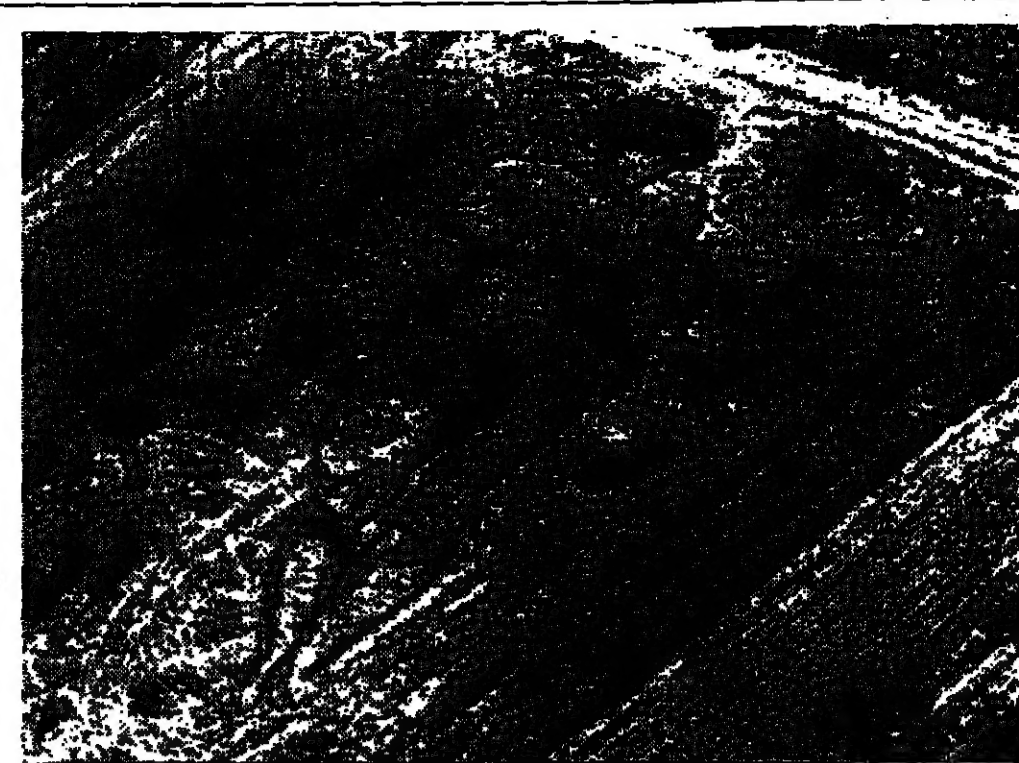
To slow the exodus of underemployed peasants to urban areas, the government is trying to encourage private farmers to invest their profits in agro-industry to increase the value of exports and create more rural jobs. Among the wealthy farmers of Ciudad Obregon, though, there is still uncertainty.

3 Fined in 'Blow' Of North Sea Rig

OSLO, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Three Americans were fined \$400 each yesterday for being negligent in their work on Phillips Petroleum's Bravo oil rig just before the well's blowout last April spilled about 20,000 tons of crude oil into the North Sea.

The attorney general, who assessed the fine, said that a police investigation showed the drilling supervisor, the drilling chief and the drilling chief engineer were negligent in their duties.

Phillips spokesman Haakon Blum said two of the men were Phillips employees and the third worked for the drilling and maintenance contractors, Moran International. Oil gushed from the well for eight days before it was capped.



FOR ART'S SAKE—A faceless mannequin looks on high from a tree nursery in Pluckemin, N.J., where she was created by nursery employee Jack Rannels and four friends. Mr. Rannels said that he got the idea of the earth etching from South American stone etchings. The 200-foot-tall figure will be erased in the spring, with the new season's plantings of various trees and shrubs in the area.

Obituaries

Alexander Galich, Exiled Soviet Poet, Singer

PARIS, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Alexander Galich, 58, a popular Soviet poet and singer stripped of his Soviet nationality for singing the plight of the poor and humble, died in exile in Paris, police reported today.

Mr. Galich, a Jew converted to the Orthodox faith, was found dead in his apartment after being electrocuted while working on a radio receiver, police said.

Mr. Galich, whose real name was Alexander Ginzburg, was expelled from the Soviet Union in 1974 after writing poems and singing songs describing, often in allegorical terms, the life of Russia's downtrodden masses buffeted about by the Communist bureaucracy.

Mr. Galich was a stage director and film scriptwriter for most of the early part of his career. Some of the films he worked on, made in the 1960s, are considered well-made and are still shown, but his name has been erased from the credits.

In 1963, he began writing poems and singing them to his own accompaniment on a guitar.

In 1971 he was expelled from the Union of Soviet Film-makers and Writers for what were called his seditious ideas.

The Soviet Union expelled him in 1974 after he had failed to end his criticism of the regime and had joined a human-rights committee headed by dissident scientist Andrei Sakharov.

Before the expulsion, Mr. Galich performed to small groups of friends who made tape recordings that were passed from hand to hand and rerecorded many times.

Several collections of his songs and poems were published in the West in recent years, including "Songs," "Generation of Condemned," and "Rehearsal."

After his expulsion, Mr. Galich worked in the cultural department of Radio Liberty, the U.S.-sponsored radio station broadcasting to the Soviet Union.

Commenting on the artist's death, the French newspaper *Le*



Alexander Galich

Monde said, "Galich was neither a plotter nor a terrorist. He was the embodiment of goodness. For the Soviet regime, goodness is dangerous."

"Galich sings of the miserable, humiliated ones—so he wants to make us believe that there are unhappy people in our society which is... perfect democracy; he wants to make us believe that there are discontented, unorthodox, marginal people. Therefore, he is a slanderer, a dissident, an agent of imperialism. Out with him."

Risto Jarva

HELSINKI, Dec. 16 (AP).—Risto Jarva, 43, ranked among Finland's most successful movie directors, died early this morning in a traffic accident while returning home after the premiere of his latest movie.

His most recent works were comedies including "Man Who Could Not Say No," "Vacation," and "The Year of the Rabbit."

Gen. Wilfred Kitching

LONDON, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Gen. Wilfred Kitching, 84, international leader of the Salvation Army from 1954 to 1963, died yesterday at his home at Bechill-on-Sea, south of London.

TV Cameras Help Blind Fight Thieves

EDMONTON, Alberta, Dec. 16 (AP).—So many thieves are robbing the blind that a television system is being installed to monitor the branch offices of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

"We are putting television cameras at 13 of our outlets in Edmonton and Calgary on a trial basis," Ken Middlebrough, CNIB divisional manager of the center plan, said yesterday.

"Losses at some of our 87 outlets are making them no viable propositions and the employment of blind people is being jeopardized," he said.

Gifts, magazines and cigarettes have been stolen. Some people have tried to pass a \$1 bill for a \$10 bill, he said. An Edmonton outlet was robbed of more than \$200 in a week.

Mr. Middlebrough said. The outlets have provided jobs for the blind since the end of World War I.

Tremor Jolts California

SAN JUAN, Calif., Dec. 16 (AP).—An earthquake hit the Salinas, Monterey and Santa Cruz areas early yesterday police reported. No major damage or injuries were reported.

Despite Low Pay, Busy Schedule

Italy's Parliament Attracting Bright, Reformist Candidates

By Louis Fleming

ROME, Dec. 16.—The deputy was meeting some of his constituents in an ornate reception room in the Parliament building—because he likes the elegance of the place, but because he has no office.

And no telephone, no staff, not even a secretary.

And his take-home pay runs under \$14,000 a year.

"Not enough to encourage anyone to give up a good profession," according to another deputy, who, because he holds an important office in his party, does have an office—five miles from Parliament.

Furthermore, a parliamentarian's schedule is demanding. Apart from the summer recess, the legislature is in year-round session. That is particularly burdensome for deputies from distant parts of Italy. They receive less than \$30 a day for living expenses, amounting to a paltry sum for a family.

"So they run home as soon as a vote has been taken," a deputy with the good fortune to live in Rome commented with sympathy.

For all the drawbacks, however, political life in Italy is attracting some bright new participants, reform-minded, independent of old party concepts, impatient with the corruption that has characterized so much of the politics of the past. Half the deputies elected last year are serving their first term in Parliament.

To F Communist

One of them is Luigi Rossi di Montalera, 30, part of the family known worldwide for the vermouth it produces. He originally became active in politics by working to get more vigorous candidates to run on the ticket of the ruling Christian Democratic party. The reform and strengthening of that, the largest of Italy's parties, is the best way to keep a Communist from being elected, he says.

He still manages to devote a day a week to the family business, Martini and Rossi, in Turin, and he keeps his home in Turin. He flies to Rome every week for two or three days of work in parliament. The rest of the time he spends in Turin, with a heavy schedule of political activity, meetings with constituents, some travel on party business.

"I try to keep Sunday sacred for the family, and sometimes part of Saturday," he said.

He rents his own office, hires his own staff with his own money, gets no help from the Christian Democratic party. That may not be surprising, because he is a leader of a group of reformist party members in Parliament who want to try to refocus the attention of the party on issues rather than on the old divisions that have historically weakened the party. About 100 of the 263 Christian Democratic deputies now vote more or less together as a reform bloc.

When Mr. Rossi di Montalera is in Rome, he spends much of his time at the center for parliamentary studies that he and other reformers have established in a building near the Pantheon, not far from the Palazzo Montecitorio, the Parliament building. Research, much of it by skilled volunteers, is carried on to try to improve legislation and anticipate national problems.

Different From U.S.

His operation, despite the staff of professionals and volunteers that he has developed, is different from that of a U.S. congressman. In Washington, much of the time is devoted to helping constituents with personal problems, getting answers regarding a veteran's insurance or a farmer's subsidy. But Mr. Rossi di Montalera will answer no request of a personal nature.

"It would give a bad image of the party and of the leadership," he said. The constituents are left to deal directly with the appropriate arm of the government without any intervention by their parliamentary representative.

The thrust of Mr. Rossi di Montalera's work and of much that is done at the center is to strengthen the Christian Democratic party as a barrier to the Communist accession to more power. But two blocks beyond their study center is another small study center with an opposite commitment.

Sinistra indipendente (Independent Left) says a small metal plaque at a door on the third floor of a grimy old building, inside is Dr. Luigi Spaventa, a brilliant economist, an advocate of bringing the Communists into the governing coalition, but a man who regards himself as independent as anyone else in Parliament.

"I'm not a Communist and I never will be a Communist," he said.

He was, however, elected as an independent on the Communist party list in the last election. All

of the parties are free to pick independents on their election lists but the Communists do more than the other parties. The last election, the Communist ticket included some prominent Catholic church personalities, some well-known professors, Spaventa among them. He personally guaranteed that would have absolute independence by Eusebio Berlinguer, the Communist party secretary.

No Constituency

Dr. Spaventa nominally represents Milan but if he goes there it is only on personal business. He has no constituency to worry about. And the Communists, a nation's No. 2 party, have strenuously enough to assure his re-election regardless of his neglect of Milan.

He rarely visits the floor of Parliament except to vote. Most of his work is in committee, where the bulk of parliamentary business is done. He also spends much of his time at the Independent Left's study center.

A half-dozen deputies and senators have pooled their resources to set up the center, serious studies of major legislative matters. They obtain at \$7,000 a year, in parliament funds held for party use, bolster their personal contributions.

With a home in Rome without a constituency to elsewhere, Prof. Spaventa devotes more time than most legislative issues, such as economic reform and the whole question of political reorganization. On the reasons he advocates for admission of the Communist party to government is that present agreement, whereby Communists are consulted and agree privately to legislation, has made "communism" of democratic process.

Despite the discouragement to quality members and independent members, dominance of party control, isolation of deputy from constituent because of staff salary limitations, there have been some improvements. Some office space has been found and more is being deeded for members of Parliament. But the parties control the money, money available to the parties for member salaries, the parties are dominant in the old guard.

"They are starting to let us," Mr. Rossi di Montalera voices some optimism.

—Los Angeles Times

Haitian Week Suspends Editor In Press Protest

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Ha. Dec. 16 (UPI).—An opposition newspaper suspended publication yesterday in protest of the government's press freedom and arms control law.

The *Journal de Haïti* said Wednesday that it pressed the concern of government, which gives millions of dollars of aid, over the beating and pillaging for the human situation in Haiti.

The attack Tuesday by Luc Nereol, 68, the father of the late President Duvalier, came at a time when the regime has been to improve its human rights.

The government had criticized in the *Journal de Haïti* and another opposition newspaper, *Le Petit Samedi Soir*, two years and in 1976 released the country's first press prisoners.

Mr. Nereol said that salaried identified them: Ton-Ton Macoutes, the terror army of the late President "Papa Doc" Duvalier, supposedly had been

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SHERRY: A WINE FOR ALL SEASONS

Centuries of History

For the Connoisseur: The Types of Sherry

In more than 100 countries around the world, the mere mention of the word Sherry produces instant and pleasing images of a superb and versatile wine, complete with centuries of international traditions which add to its delight.

What's in the name Sherry? Much more than meets the eye. On the one hand, there are the distant drums of history which lend magic to the very name of Sherry itself. Some 3,000 years ago, the Phoenicians settled in the area of Xerez, which was later to be known, under the Romans, as Ceret. Finding the soil and the climate to be ideal, these early settlers brought vines with them from the East which they began cultivating. In later years, the Arabs then gave the name of Scherich to the region. It was this name that, in English, was gradually changed into Sherry, which is how Shakespeare wrote it, and finally into Sherry. In Spanish, it became Jerez, pronounced as 'Hereth', but no matter how it is pronounced around the world, those who know it and appreciate it refer not only to the wine but to its origin and its method of production.

For Sherry is not simply a name from history. For Frenchmen, English, Danes, and all other nationalities, Jerez-Xerez-Sherry is synonymous with the wine produced in a certain very special region of Spain, a single formed by the villages of Jerez de la Frontera, San Lúcar de Barrameda and Puerto de Santa María, in the beautiful, sunny Southwestern corner of Spain known as Andalucía. It is an area of fine white earth, albarizas, of high limestone content, ideal for vines, as it is porous enough to become spongy when it rains, and to close up in the heat, storing the water which will nourish the vinestock during dry periods.

In addition to the superb soil, this privileged region benefits from other special factors, such as the degree of light in the air, the intensity of the sun on the vine, temperature and so on, which all go to make the combination that produces the basis of true Sherry, which is genuinely one of the oldest and most highly regarded wines in the world.

Andalucía and Solera
Centuries of patient development and refinement have led to the exquisite Sherries of today, each type having its own specific and constant characteristics. To achieve this constancy, the maturing process involves the *añada* and the *solera*.

The *añada* is the wine obtained from the crop of a certain year, which has been allowed to age to a proper point. The *solera* is the name of the system which insures that specific Sherries maintain their special characteristics. As the new wine ages, it is classified and reclassified several times, its style and quality being noted carefully in order to pass it along at the proper moment to the next stage. In this way, from one stage to the next, the wine passes through to the *solera*, where it finally reaches the degree of maturity which is stipulated for its consumption. The more delicate the wine, the more stages it re-

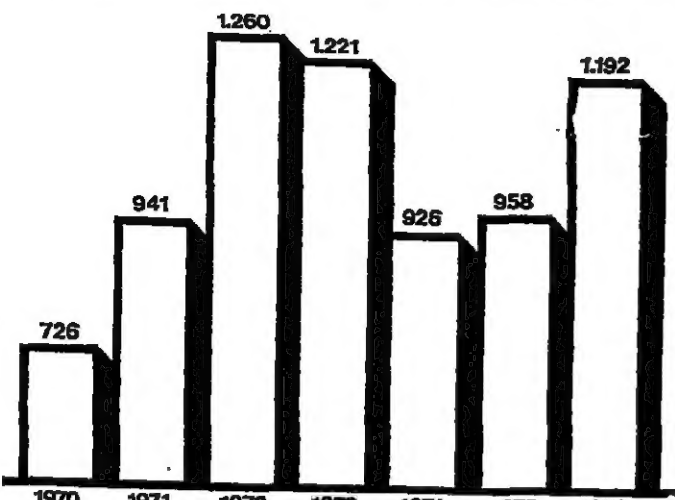
quires to reach the desired goal. With the heavier Sherries, such as Amontillado and Oloroso, fewer stages are needed, as their characteristics show the variations more slowly.

Vitally important to the entire process is the fact that Sherry needs to be in contact with the air in order to maintain its effective substance and age. Because of this, it is stored in great casks, called *'maderas'* (mothers), which are not filled to capacity, and which are not airtight.

agreements, and defined what was understood by 'denomination of origin'. It also established the basis for 'Denomination of Origin Control Boards' to insure the carrying out of the laws.

The Control Board

The denomination 'Jerez-Xerez-Sherry' was protected under the new law, and its Control Board was the first to be established by Spain, by Ministry Order on the 15th of September 1933. Its first regulations were approved in January,



Exports of Jerez-Xerez-Sherry to More Than 100 Countries Around The World (Above Chart Shows Thousands of Hectoliters Per Year)

These casks remain static in the wine-cellars, and are of incalculable value in bringing Sherry to its proper aging and characteristics. Thousands of ancient casks, guarded with great care, contribute critically to the production of the wines which the world knows as Sherries.

Guarding A Name, A Tradition, A Quality

As with all highly reputed products, the superb Sherries of Spain began to encounter attempts at imitation and fraudulent production. As early as the 18th century, the records of the wine association in Jerez show preoccupation on the part of responsible producers with this subject. Later, and on an international level, the Paris Convention was signed, in which the Spanish Government was a participant.

The main objective of this Convention was to protect the commercial name and the indications or denominations of origin of the products of the countries signing the Convention.

Subsequent agreements, both in Spain and on an international level, were inscribed over the years between 1891 and 1925, which led, in Spain, to the law of 26 May 1933 concerning wines. This law incorporated all of the previous

1935, and its supervision of Sherries has been in effect since that time.

Basically, the mission of the Control Board is to safeguard the authenticity of Sherry, to certify it and to guarantee it by means of maintaining corresponding registers and records. The Board is composed of representatives of the vine growers, the vintners, and the exporters, whose mutual interests are in upholding the characteristics and high quality of Sherry wine, and protecting its market, thus safeguarding the genuine interests of the producers and the consumers alike.

The regulations specify the classes of wine which are protected (and, therefore, which are exclusively entitled to use the denomination Jerez-Xerez-Sherry), and they delimit the zone of production and the varieties of grapes which may be used to produce Sherry. They also specify the growing procedure, the preparation and aging process, which must take place in the oak casks located in Jerez, Puerto de Santa María and San Lúcar de Barrameda.

In so doing, the Control Board acts to assure consumers the world over that they may enjoy the true Sherry from its source in Spain.

It is proudly said in Jerez that Sherry is the wine of friendship. And this is undoubtedly true. Thanks to the skill and the care of the makers of Sherry, it truly seems that there is a Sherry to suit every taste and every occasion.

Getting to know the main varieties of Sherry is the prelude to a life-long enjoyment of one of the world's great 'sharing' traditions.

Depending on the occasion and/or your preference, one of the five Sherries below is likely to start you on your own exploration of this congenial world.

Manzanilla

If your tastes run to the very dry, this is side of the Sherry spectrum for you. A fine, very pale wine, dry, quite crisp and light to the taste, Manzanilla should be served well-chilled. Its special character comes from the Sanlúcar Bodegas, which face into the Atlantic and catch the sea breezes. It is from these zephyrs that come the distinct, almost salty tang on the nose of the wine, which no one needs to be an expert to recognize after the first experience.

The lightest of all the Sherries, Manzanilla is a perfect accompaniment to all shell-fish dishes, and will always evoke memories of those some sea breezes which do so much to form its particular character.

Fino

Moving from the driest Manzanilla, you next have the dry Finos. Less light than the Manzanilla, the Finos are very pale in color, and they possess a positive aroma, reminiscent of flowers and fruit. Crisp to the taste, it adds particularly to the appreciation of all sea foods, and is the ideal wine to take with a dish of olives before a meal. It should always be served well-chilled, as this accentuates both flavor and bouquet, and prepares the palate ideally for the meal to follow.

Twice a year, during the ageing process, Fino produces a yeast-like growth which is called 'flor' that covers the surface of the wine like a field of flowers in April, giving the wine a fresh and living fragrance. In order to preserve this freshness, both Finos (and Manzanillas) are shipped at an alcoholic strength of 17-18%, two or three degrees lower than that of the Amontillados, Olorosos and Creams.

Amontillado

This is an amber-colored wine which has a light,

pungent aroma which will make one think of hazel nuts. It is mild, rather full to the palate, and is generally medium-dry. This is the wine for those who, before a meal, prefer something rather fuller-bodied and less dry than the Finos.

It also adds to the enjoyment of soups, salads and cheeses. Many find it to be the ideal wine for serving at a party where just one Sherry is made available, as it will please guests who normally drink either drier or sweeter Sherries.

Oloroso

This wine is the rich, warm color of dark gold, and it has a bouquet as soft and as mellow as the sound of its name rolling off one's tongue. Fuller-bodied than the Amontillados, it is sometimes slightly sweetened, and carries about it the tang of walnuts.

A comfortable and comforting wine, it pleases both the nose and the palate,

and its vigor is very quickly apparent. Unique among the Sherries, it can be (and often is) taken as an appetizer at the beginning of a meal, and enjoyed once again as a dessert wine at the end of the meal.

Cream

Cream Sherry, as the name implies, is a sweet, suave wine, smooth and exquisite in both flavor and bouquet. It has become so widely appreciated and accepted as being suitable for any time of day, before, during or after a meal, that it now has a very special place in the family of Sherry wines for which Jerez is famous.

For instance, a normal measure served as a liqueur makes an admirable and most distinctive wine with which to finish a meal. And, in Summer, served in a half-tumbler with ice, it is both refreshing and invigorating.

How to Serve Sherry

First, and most importantly, when you are going to serve or drink Sherry, be sure that what is being bought is real Sherry, remembering that Sherry comes only from Spain.

Knowing how to drink the Sherries, and discovering the blends which suit your own particular tastes will double your enjoyment of this friendly wine.

Usually, Sherries are served in the traditional 'copita', a tulip-shaped glass on a stem which is considered the correct glass for use with Sherry. The glass should be filled to about the mid-point, the wine then gently swirled around the sides, and the aroma then enjoyed. You will also want to appreciate the delicate or warm colors of the Sherry, depending upon which you have chosen.

These visual and aromatic delights come together in a peak of appeal to the

senses when you taste, in that pleasurable moment known to Sherry aficionados the world over.

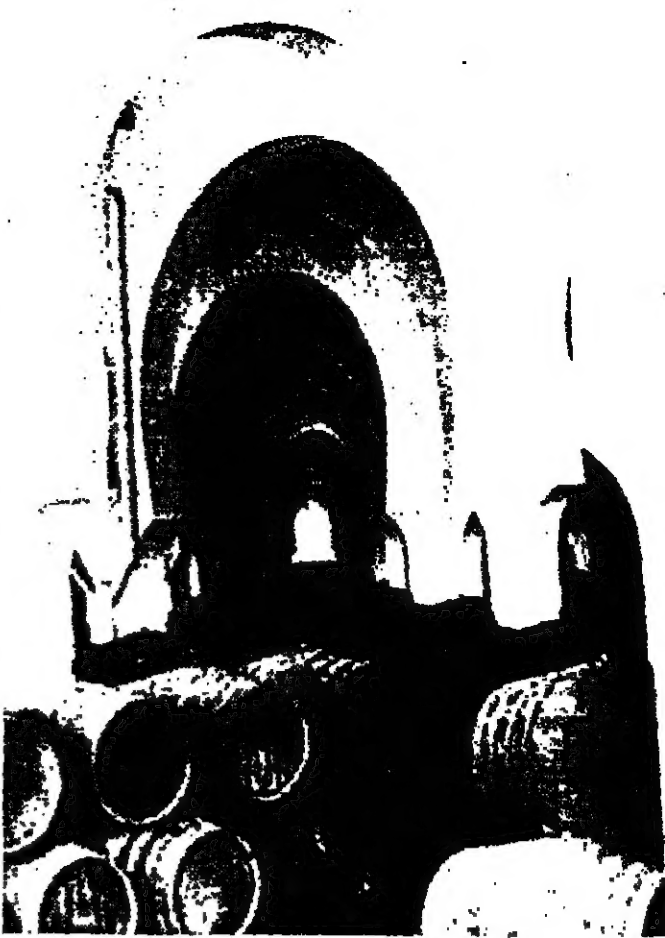
As a general rule, the very dry Manzanillas and the dry Finos should be taken well-chilled for their fullest enjoyment, as, too, should the medium-dry Amontillados.

The sweeter Sherries, the Olorosos and Creams, while normally served at room temperature, are enjoyed by many in the summer by serving them 'on the rocks.' There are few drinks of real character which are more refreshing than this combination.

You can also use Sherry to prepare your favorite drink, or try one of the following.

Jerez-Flip

Mix the yolk of an egg with a teaspoon of granulated sugar, add a dash of cinnamon (powdered) and a cup of dry Sherry, place



Thousands and thousands of 'maderas' guard the ancient secrets of the true Sherry.

in a cocktail shaker and shake well. Add two ice cubes, shake well again, and pour.

Bull-Shot

Mix the yolk of an egg with one cup of extail (or beef) consomme, add 1/2 cup of dry Sherry, and shake well. Serve by pouring over crushed ice, or 'on the rocks.'

Sherry Grog

Just right for those nippy winter days. Add dry Sherry, to your taste, to a cup of hot tea with lemon.

Andalucía

A refreshing and invigorating summer drink.

Add an ounce of dry Sherry to a tall glass of orange juice, with lots of ice cubes.

Sherry Cocktail

Pour 2 1/2 ounces of Sherry over ice in an old-fashioned glass, add a dash of bitters, and stir.

You may strain into a cocktail glass if you wish, or take it straight, 'on the rocks.'

But, Best Of All As Sherry...

Perhaps as much as anything else, 'How to serve Sherry' means the ways in which Sherry can be best used to meet a specific mood of the moment, or menu, or time of year. Sherries are available for all palates, for all occasions, and the connoisseur will know and appreciate their strengths. Unsurpassed as appetizers before meals, the dry Sherries are always welcome; the sweeter Sherries are always excellent with the after-dinner desserts. Or, for those pleasant moments with friends, between meals, when sociability calls for a plate of nuts or cheese, that is the time to enjoy Sherry as well.

Cut out and save... Sherry in the Kitchen

For many gourmets, it is difficult to imagine a meal being truly complete unless it is accompanied by, or at least preceded with, Sherry.

One might start with a Manzanilla or Fino as an appetizer, and continue with such appetizers as soup, shellfish or fish. Later on, a medium or dry Oloroso might accompany the meat dish or other main course. And, of course, Cream Sherry is the ideal accompaniment with fruit, and very especially with the cheese. It is also a perfect dessert wine.

Although Sherry is enjoyed primarily as a drink, it has long been recognized that it has an important

role to play in cookery. It is perhaps best known for its use in desserts, such as trifles, but, in fact, it is an extremely versatile ingredient. Many meat, poultry, seafood and vegetable dishes owe their richness and flavor to Sherry. Following are a selection of recipes which benefit especially from the addition of Sherry.

In Hors d'oeuvres

Grilled Grapefruit

Use: 4 grapefruits, 1 glass Sherry, 8 tablespoons brown sugar.
Prepare the grapefruit in halves. Add one tablespoon of Sherry to each half. Allow to stand for

one hour. Sprinkle a little brown sugar on the top of each half, and brown under the grill. Serve piping hot.

Gaspacho Soup

Use: 1 clove of garlic, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons olive oil, 5 ripe tomatoes, 1 onion, 1 wine-glass Sherry, 1/4 teaspoon pepper, 1/4 teaspoon paprika, 1 1/2 tablespoons vinegar, 1 1/2 cups cold water or bouillon, 1/4 cup dry bread-crumbs.
Crush the garlic and the salt together. Add the olive oil, the sliced tomatoes, the pepper, paprika, vinegar, and water or bouillon. Leave to sit for an hour. Then crush through a coarse strainer. Add the Sherry and bread-crumbs. Pour into four soup bowls, adding an ice cube to each. Sprinkle each bowl with chopped cucumbers and finely chopped green peppers.

Omelette Farcida

Take hard-boiled eggs and cut them in halves, slicing a small piece from the top and the bottom so that they can stand up evenly. Remove the yolks, work them into a paste with butter, a little Sherry, and any one of the following: shellfish and crushed shrimp, minced and cooked chicken liver, chopped ham, or bacon. Add a little thick cream flavored with Sherry. Refill the egg halves, and place in a hot oven for a few minutes. Serve hot on croutons, or cold on a square of buttered brown bread, and garnish with watercress.

Uniquely appreciated as the aperitif for any time of day, Sherry needs no special time or occasion. It is well-known the world over as the ideal aperitif, but its great variety offers many other opportunities to enjoy it.

Manzanilla and Fino, smooth—light with a unique finesse—creating and revealing spirit for the young and old.

Amontillado and Oloroso—all bottled with an exquisite bouquet, ideal for any time of the day.

Sweeter Sherries, such as Cream adds romance to any occasion—straight or with ice, makes a delicious drink.

Around a bottle of Sherry the atmosphere will always be cheerful and friendly.

Sherry
from Spain
for fun-loving people.

The Red and the Black

Maoist Mozambique is having second thoughts about its formerly cozy relationship with the Soviet Union. Just last spring it signed a Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, as these instruments are called, with Moscow. The treaty was widely taken as evidence that, in the event (which evenuated) that Mozambique came under attack from Rhodesia for sponsoring guerrilla war against Ian Smith, the Kremlin would see to Mozambique's needs. But it hasn't. Mozambique has been hit repeatedly and hard, and Moscow has neither provided adequate defensive hardware nor dispatched troops (presumably they'd be Cubans) to help out. As a result, Mozambique is looking more to the West.

There's some question now why Moscow is not displaying, in the particulars, the friendship and cooperation it pledged in generalities last spring. One possibility is that the Kremlin is supporting a guerrilla faction based in Zambia, not its rival based in Mozambique. If that is so, it only demonstrates a point that one African country after another has grasped over the years. It is that the Kremlin, in Africa as elsewhere, plays its own hand. Just as, demonstrably, Soviet people don't get along well on a personal level with Africans, so Soviet

policy toward Africa is almost certain to be found wanting by African nationalists in the clutch.

There is a lesson here for U.S. policy-makers—one they seem well on the way to learning. We need not be panicked by every Soviet move on the African chessboard. Unquestionably, there are situations in which Moscow, by itself or by Cuban proxy, can make a difference in a military situation. But Egypt and recently Somalia and now perhaps Mozambique have shown that the Russians, for their own reasons, do not shrink from letting a client down. And as for providing the sinews of development, Moscow cannot come near matching the public and private resources available from the West.

The United States is in no position to offer military help against the attacks Mozambique has provoked by its own policy of support for the guerrillas. But Washington has tried by its diplomacy to offer a Rhodesian alternative to armed struggle, it has shown respect for the domestic path taken by Mozambique, and it remains ready to take the role Mozambique permits in its economic development. The choice is Mozambique's.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Public Health Miracle

The end of smallpox has been advertised so often in recent years, newspaper readers should be forgiven for regarding its demise as "greatly exaggerated." Typically, a public health official will announce that the last case of smallpox has been eliminated from some remote corner of the world only to have a new outbreak detected three weeks later. Thus, the announcement by the World Health Organization that the most brutal form of the disease—the Asian version known as variola major—has not been found anywhere in two years is welcome news indeed. An international commission has now declared the Asian version officially dead in Bangladesh, its last known hideout. The accomplishment, as WHO boasts, is nothing short of a public health miracle.

Smallpox in all its forms has harmed more people in more places over a longer period than bubonic plague, cholera or yellow fever. Vaccination drove it out of North America and Europe in the 1940s, but in 1937 there were still some 10 to 15 million cases in 44 countries. The success since then can be attributed to many factors: a high degree of international cooperation; the dedication of public health workers; the development of long-lasting vaccines and fast, simple ways to apply them. Serendipity, too, played

a role. The original strategy was to vaccinate 80 per cent of the population in afflicted countries—a costly and difficult goal. But a delay in vaccine shipments led one health official to discover a more effective approach: searching out existing cases and vaccinating only people in the surrounding areas. Thus was smallpox driven from regions where as little as 6 per cent of the population had been vaccinated.

A word of caution as regards the eradication of other diseases. Smallpox is uniquely vulnerable to attack. It can be diagnosed by schoolchildren, is slow to spread, and is not known to infect animals or insects from which the disease might again arise. Some experts believe that even now smallpox virus may be hiding somewhere and may emerge as a new infection. But so far that has not happened. A mild form of the disease is now making its last stand in the Horn of Africa, where war conditions and floods hamper the eradication campaign. But health officials are confident that they will succeed there, too, and that in a few years all types of smallpox will be declared eradicated—the first time that any disease has been driven from the globe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Japan's Missed Opportunity

When Takeo Fukuda, the Japanese Premier, reshuffled his Cabinet at the end of the last month he was said to be preparing the way for a more realistic and vigorous attack on the trade and economic problems which were bedeviling relations with the rest of the world, and especially with the United States. In the event, the package of measures which the Cabinet agreed upon falls well short of what was required—at least on the basis of the information so far released. . . . Mr. Fukuda appears to have lost an important opportunity, with potentially damaging consequences for world trade. The rest of the world has been looking for . . . reduction or elimination of tariffs, quotas and other administrative obstacles to imports, and . . . a stimulus to the economy which would help to reduce the country's embarrassingly huge trade surplus. A large number of tariff cuts have now been announced . . . but in a good many cases the reduction is a matter of one or two percentage points only and the effect on the price competitiveness of imports is likely to be trivial. More important, Mr. Fukuda has apparently felt unable to make a really serious attack on the protectionist barriers which shield parts of Japanese agriculture. . . . The fact that such concessions have not been forthcoming will tend to increase Japan's isolation. . . . The concessions which President Carter has already made to the U.S. steelmakers are an ominous sign of what could happen in other industries unless protectionist forces are checked. That is why Japan needs to go much further in import liberalization . . . getting to grips with the problem requires controversial and unpop-

ular measures within Japan. The Fukuda government's willingness to take such measures is still in doubt.

—From the Financial Times.

Human Rights' Charade

However deviously the West tries to avoid what (Foreign Secretary David) Owen deplores as a "confrontation" with the Soviet Union on human rights at the Belgrade conference, it is obvious that the alternative would be a betrayal both of essential democratic principles and of the heroic band of Russians trying to uphold them. The latest cat-and-mouse move against Anatoli Shcharansky, a member of the dissident "human rights monitoring group," is particularly contemptible. Already he has been in prison for nine months awaiting trial for treason, a capital charge, allegedly as an agent of the American CIA. President Carter, after a full investigation, has personally assured Mr. Shcharansky that this is totally untrue. The Kremlin reacts not by withdrawing the cock-and-bull (unlikely) allegations, but by authorizing his detention for another nine months. By then the Belgrade conference, having produced an anodyne communiqué, will be over. Western opinion will be absorbed in summer holidays, and Mr. Shcharansky and his comrades can be dealt with without raising too much of a stink. Western public opinion must not play the part allocated to it in this contemptible scenario, and must see to it that its governments do not do so either. A good start was made in the human rights hearings in Rome organized under the aegis of Prof. Sakharov.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

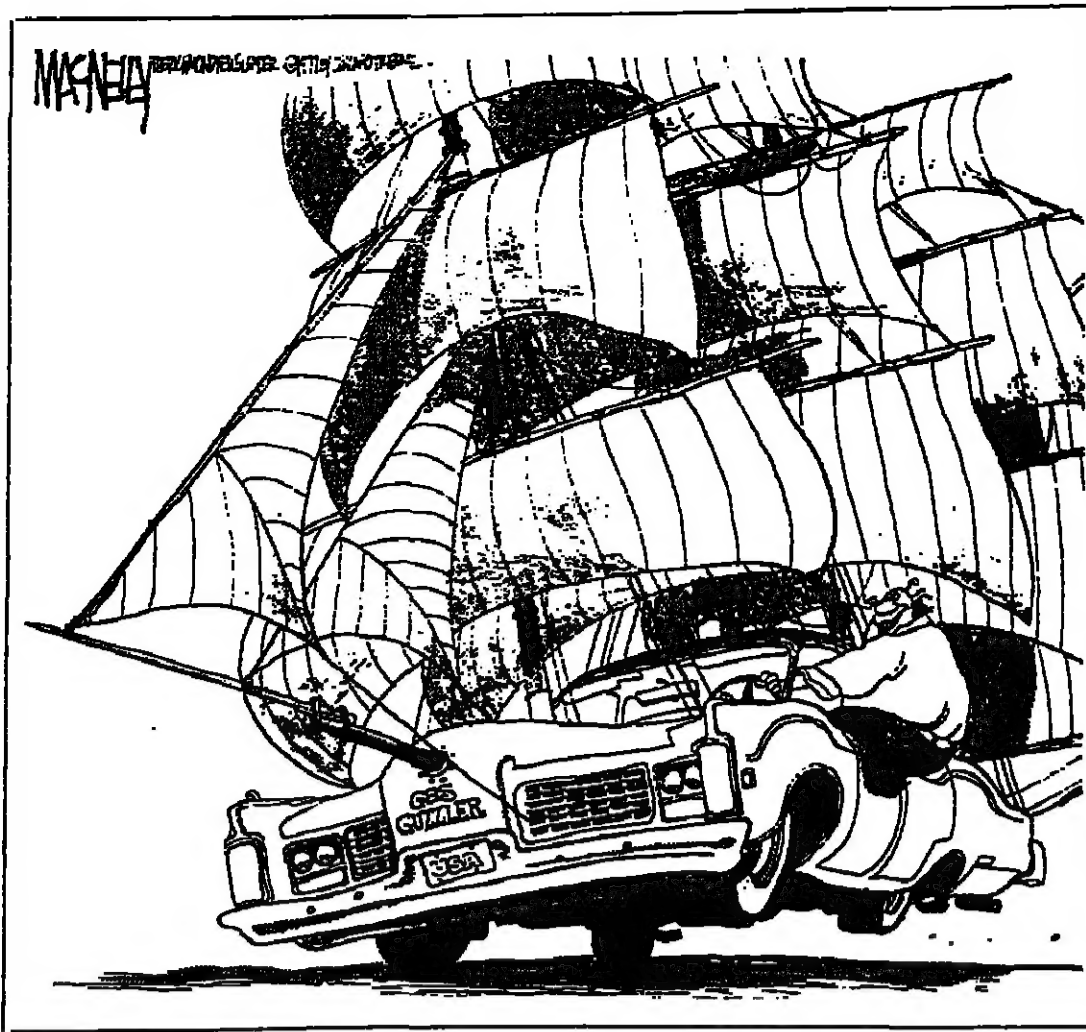
December 17, 1902

WASHINGTON.—It is now considered probable that the treaty for the Panama Canal will be based on at least the following conditions: Colombia will pass legislation with special regard to the zone which will be administered solely by the United States; the financial question will be settled by a compromise between the \$100,000 offered by the United States and the \$450,000 asked by Colombia.

Fifty Years Ago

December 17, 1927

PARIS.—The gloomy Malthusian numbers his followers among the intellectual elite. Havelock Ellis is the latest of these to predict a not distant day when the rapidly increasing population of the earth will have overtaken its means of subsistence and millions will face starvation. But the United States continues to overproduce food, so the time is not yet when birth control should be an economic necessity.



On TV-Jet Diplomacy

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—In defining the role of the United States in the Middle East peace negotiations during his latest press conference, President Carter used an interesting phrase, which indicates that he is thinking about the day after tomorrow. His hope, he said, was that the negotiators would define a genuine peace, a predictable peace, and, "a relationship among human beings that might transcend the incumbrance of any particular leader."

This was an almost casual but wise reminder that these negotiations involve not merely the tactics of Sadat, Begin, Carter, and all the other players on stage or in the wings, but the fate of nations for generations long after all these contemporary characters are gone.

Nevertheless, we are now seeing a strange kind of airport and television diplomacy in which personalities dominate policies, and compete with one another for the attention of the President of the United States.

Spectacular

After the spectacular and successful mission of President Sadat of Egypt to Israel, he suddenly calls a Cairo conference to negotiate the intricate details of a "comprehensive Middle East settlement," inviting a lot of countries he knows won't come.

Secretary of State Vance, meanwhile, flies off to the Middle East, trying to persuade the anti-Sadat Arabs that they should cooperate with Sadat and Begin and go to the Cairo conference, and stops off for a talk with officials in Israel on their plans. Whereupon, Prime Minister Begin arranges a sudden trip to Washington to talk to Carter about something he apparently didn't want to discuss with Vance in Jerusalem.

All this makes a lot of news but doesn't make much sense. Before the Cairo conference had time to organize itself, it was overwhelmed by Begin's sudden trip to Washington. Carter said he was glad to receive him at any time, but didn't know what Begin had in mind. Meanwhile, Sadat, in another one of his almost daily TV interviews, said he had also been invited to Washington whenever he felt like it, but didn't have any travel plans for the time being.

Maybe there is some logic in all this, but even the most experienced officials and diplomats in Washington cannot quite ex-

plain what it is. They thought the time had come for some quiet and careful analysis: first to get the principles straight, then to identify the areas of agreement and disagreement, before they got down to the really hard questions of territorial boundaries, and the future of the Palestinian Arabs, and the sovereignty of Jerusalem.

Very Polite

The Carter administration is being very polite about all this, but the truth is that it is embarrassed by the suddenness of Sadat's Cairo conference, and Begin's self-invited visit to Washington. The President had to deal in his press conference with all these awkward problems, even before his secretary of state had come to report on his conversations in the Middle East.

Why had Begin come to the United States just after seeing Vance in Jerusalem, the President was asked. Carter said he would find out later. Would the President support or oppose policies put to him by Begin? Carter said he would try to help, pass on messages, mediate when possible, and tell both sides as best he could how to get together. Anything they could agree on he could support, too.

The President said he hoped the Israelis and the Arab states would meet directly with one another and reach agreements that would encompass three basic questions:

• First, a definition of genuine peace.

• Second, "the withdrawal of Israelis from territory" (undefined) together with "the assurance that they would have secure borders."

• And third, "the resolution of the Palestinian question." Carter was clearly well briefed but almost elaborately cautious, not only about Israel and the Palestinians and anti-Sadat Arabs, but also about the Soviet Union which he said had not been helpful but was maybe better than before. He had clearly been put on the spot and was almost nervously careful not to make any blunders.

Goofy Procedure

Accordingly the question here is whether historic questions of this sort, involving critically strategic areas of the world, and immensely sensitive and intricate political and personal questions, can really be handled effectively in these

sudden Cairo conferences, daily Sadat TV interviews, Begin's week-end flights into Washington, and presidential press conferences.

This may be an old-fashioned idea, but it seems hard to be a goofy procedure. The dangers of impression, misunderstanding, indiscretion, and inaccurate leakage are much increased in this age of TV-jet diplomacy, and contribute to an exaggerated public expectancy of quick and final results.

It will be a long time before these tangles in the Middle East are sorted out, and to talk of turning over the Cairo conference to the foreign ministers after New Year's seems almost ridiculous. This is a much bigger and much longer problem than that. There is an opening to peace—not a "separate peace" between Israel and Egypt, for that is a contradiction in terms—but we are just at the beginning of this process, and it will take a lot of quiet professional diplomacy.

Memories: III—Media Shifts

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—One extraordinary change during my working years has been in the role and techniques of news reporting. Before World War II television existed only as a concept, radio was just starting to gain great influence and the daily press numbered many times more papers than today.

When I was young, the goal of aspiring reporters was to be a foreign correspondent and dozens of U.S. journals maintained bureaus abroad. Merely a fraction now exist. The focus of interest has shifted to Washington.

Television everywhere increases its importance. Presidents use it to proclaim policies and this habit has moved overseas. Egypt's Anwar Sadat has recently improved on Henry Kissinger's art of secret diplomacy openly arrived at by massive use of U.S. television. Marshall McLuhan's forecast of the written word's diminishing significance is coming true.

The U.S. press has a freer, more self-assertive and influential position than in any other country but even this has altered in my time. The old theory that editorials should express opinions

and news should seek objectivity is progressively discarded. Exposés are encouraged by what is called "investigative reporting."

In my youth all reporters were assumed to be "investigative" and, as CIA chief Stansfield Turner recently wrote, "Investigative reporting does imply some measure of investigation." Yet this is not always the case as I discovered when Carl Bernstein called me in Greece last September, told me he was preparing a piece "for an organ of the Columbia University School of Journalism" and asked me several questions about my alleged connection with the CIA, a connection which never existed.

In his subsequent article he distorted my answers to his questions, wrongly suggesting that I had "signed a secrecy agreement" with the agency. Among my denials, he carefully avoided mentioning that I had told him that during the decade I ran The New York Times foreign service, I even refused a job to a close friend (an excellent reporter) until he dissociated himself from U.S. intelligence connections.

Turkish Attack

Another magazine called More picked up some of this garbage, which I can only imagine originated in someone's malice. The prompt result was a series of attacks on me in the Turkish press and parliament. In that corner of the world a man can be shot for less.

It would have been possible for these "investigative reporters"—starting with the representative of Columbia University's new acquisition, Rolling Stone (like saying Mad represents Harvard Law School)—to ascertain that there is no document signed by me in the CIA, and never was. I simply remembered when Bernstein called me that I had been asked to sign such a paper about 25 years earlier and had refused.

Nowadays "investigative reporting" picks and chooses according to prejudice. It was not hard to find measure in Nixon's manure pile but I have yet to see similar

against FDR. They're adding the working man with a term regressive tax.

"I knew I could get the tax through the (Kansas) House, but there'd be trouble in the Senate. Republicans, of course, day before the vote, the loss for the Associated Industries, his head in my office door, said, 'We've got you beat by vote.'"

"The next day, it passed by vote, and he came back and 'You turned our a-o-h. around.'"

"Well," Landon says, "I laugh. 'We did turn him around. My hands were there. But I just happened to know that senator's campaign had been financed by a big highway contractor. And somehow, that way contractor got worried might not get any more highway contracts if that senator against my income-tax bill he turned him around.'"

Landon peers directly into visitor's eyes, checking to see he gets the point he is making by implication, about Cal's passivity toward Congress, presently concluding this tale no brighter than the rest of it. In Washington, he makes it explicit.

"I was asked on one of television programs a few years ago, what I wanted to be next president," Landon said, "without a man's hesitation, I want someone a good politician. I still think that's what we need there."

Greetings

In the next half-hour, Landon expresses pungent opinion. Anwar Sadat's television tarmac, the risks in abandoning the B-1 bomber for the C-17, the state of the B-52, the prospect of Bush being the next to lead the Republic, and an assortment of topics.

A messenger arrives, reports that his wife and daughter, outside in the car, ready to go home to Tokyo. Landon sends the visitor back to the living room bearing greetings variety of friends in the area. "I haven't been there a while," he says, his eyes a mischief. "And I find I miss it more than I miss it. But I like I think I'm keeping it on them."

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Dec. 16

- 1977 -										- 1977 -										- 1977 -										- 1977 -									
High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
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JANUARY 1980

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17-18, 1977

Page 9

Limit Raised to 37% of Budget

Japan to Boost Public Spending

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—A special envoy Nishikawa revealed at the end of his intensive talks with U.S. officials yesterday that Japan is abandoning its goal of limiting borrowing to 37 percent of the national budget in 1978.

C Tells Japanese Officials
Surplus Plan Is Not Enough

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—A top U.S. trade official told Japanese representatives today that the U.S. government is not satisfied with the Japanese surplus plan.

Nonetheless, U.S. Special Trade Representative Robert Strauss said of this week's negotiations: "We have a long way to go."

Officials were more hopeful after yesterday's announcements by Mr. Strauss than they were at the start of the week, when the Japanese package was limited to 37 percent of the national budget.

largely to modest adjustments in tariffs and non-tariff barriers.

A 7-per-cent Japanese growth rate, if achieved, would be significantly better than this year's 5.3-per-cent gain.

Mr. Strauss said he would go to Tokyo next month "to conclude what we began here" only if there is reason to believe that the "gap" between U.S. and Japanese views can be closed.

Analyst Sees Inflation at 2 to 3%

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (AP)—The most commonly used measure of inflation, the general level of consumer prices, has been so restrained that many experts consider it too good to last.

In each of the past major bouts with inflation, the real money supply growth has fallen short of the inflation rate and, by his estimates, the situation in late 1974, when the inflation rate peaked above 12 per cent, was no exception.

Dollar Falls Against All Currencies but Yen

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP)—The dollar tended to ease against most major currencies, except the yen, in early trading today.

Asked if it may take until the new year to see clearly the effects of the latest German measures on the dollar exchange rate, one London dealer replied: "If you ask me that question next Tuesday or Wednesday, I may be able to answer it."

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS



William Herndon

William Herndon, vice-president, has been appointed head of Citicorp's operating group in Britain. He succeeds Peter Wolff, who is returning to the bank's New York office.

Currency Rates

Table with 2 columns: Currency, Rate. Includes entries for Yen, Swiss Franc, West German Mark, etc.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table with 2 columns: Bond Name, Price. Includes entries for various international bonds like Midland, Shell, etc.

Retail Prices Up 0.5% in Britain

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Britain's index of retail prices for the month to Nov. 15 rose 0.5 per cent compared with the 0.4-per-cent monthly increase in October.

Swedish Prices Rise

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 16 (AP)—Sweden's consumer price index rose to 444 in November, up 0.8 per cent from 440 in October.

Business Inventories Rise Small 0.4% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Business inventories in October rose a modest seasonally adjusted 0.4 per cent, equaling the smallest percentage rise this year, the Commerce Department said today.

Prices Drop On Wall St.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (AP)—Stocks turned in another lackluster performance today moving narrowly lower in moderate trading.

Business Inventories Rise Small 0.4% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Business inventories in October rose a modest seasonally adjusted 0.4 per cent, equaling the smallest percentage rise this year, the Commerce Department said today.

Money Supply Gains in U.S. But Credit Markets Are Calm

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (AP)—The basic U.S. money supply increased \$1.8 billion in the week ended Dec. 7, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday.

Britain Relaxes Curbs On Sterling Borrowing

LONDON, Dec. 16 (Reuters)—The Bank of England is putting into effect the easing of exchange controls on sterling borrowing by corporations operating in Britain and controlled from abroad.

ITT Profit Cut

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (AP)—ITT International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. said the dollar decline in the value of the dollar in international exchange will have the result of reducing its reportable per-share operating earnings for 1977 by about 25 cents a share.

HARRY WINSTON
RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD
EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION
December 21, 1977 to January 8, 1978.
BADRUPT'S PALACE SAINT-MORITZ

ANOTHER "PENNYLOP PLACE"
First rate office environment...
For business, private and emergency flights - wherever it really matters

The Value Line provides
OBJECTIVE EVALUATIONS of AMERICAN STOCKS
The Value Line Investment Survey continuously reports on more than 1650 American stocks.

Preparations For The Next Big Market Plays
Galloping Sales Gains
That Most Global Investors Still Know Nothing About
As a classic example of a potentially major overlooked opportunity, there is a new microprocessor system which is revolutionizing mass-transit operations in such centers as Hong Kong.

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Dec. 16

2	3	1	1
7	18	374	
13	8	15	
7	8	254	
9	128	1194	
11	14	914	
7	36	1944	
2	8	814	
9	16	2	
9	1	1	
7	7	1	
7	22	74	
6	27	32	
3	2	6	
2	2	54	
8	3	34	
2	11	94	
23	5	184	
4	6	104	
11	7	364	
	5	26	
3	26	114	
4	4	124	
4	3	34	
4	3	124	
4	1	3	

25 6
25 25
25 25
25 25

35	3.32
1	25%
4	24%
247	20%
19	12%
42	19%
2100	20%
23	2%
17	3%
5	8%
51	4%
8	2%
1	2%
1	1%
19	10%
12	5%
5	2%
1	1%
18	1%
37	4%
6	2%
5	8%
96	2%
43	113%
99	2%

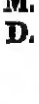
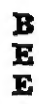
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Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

PEANUTS



By Curtis Bill Pepper. Rawson Associates. 297 pp. \$8.95.

By Elizabeth Gundy. Viking, 240 pp. \$8.95.

It sounds awful, I know—an attempt to manipulate our most visceral emotions. But it isn't awful at all. Pepper has looked a very contemporary dilemma right in the eye. And while it is true that he plucks out his traying nerves with the explicitness of the passages describing the birth and the baby, it can also be said that he lends a certain symbolic resonance to his story. For instance, at the very time that Marco is being delivered, Dario is taking a final exam for a computer-programming course in which he is completely controlled by the bank that employs him. The exam requires Dario to pick out the ideal location for a new bank branch by projecting a jumble of demographic patterns. So Marco's birth, far from being a simple horror, is ironically elevated to an ironic comment on the power of human society to control nature and plan the future.

And finally, Pepper's novel becomes a moral drama about euthanasia. But it is also as such that it eventually loses its sting. As long as it appears that little Marco has a chance to develop mentally, we can share his parents' ambivalence between euthanasia and life. But once we learn that the baby's case is impossible, our sympathies all go over to the side of euthanasia. It may have been sheer of Pepper to set his story in Italy, where the church and the law make the act of euthanasia especially prohibitive. But still—because of whatever was resolved by the case of Karen Anne Quinlan? Because the condition of the brain has come to seem the acceptable gauge of whether life remains?—There appears to be no real choice. The end of the *Fraser's* dilemma. And where there is only one way out of a dramatic problem, there is no drama at all.

The story that Elizabeth Gundy tells in her touchingly bitter-sweet novel, "Bliss," is not nearly so elemental, but it is basic

	O	F		O	F
ALGABVE.....	7	—	Unavailable	MADRID.....	14 27 Cloudy
AMSTERDAM.....	7	42	Snow	MILAN.....	17 81 Clear
ANKARA.....	8	46	Clear	MOSCOW.....	19 25 Snow
ANTWERP.....	8	48	Cloudy	MONTREAL.....	1 36 Cloudy
ALEX.....	14 87	Showers		MOSCOW.....	— 25 Snow
BAGDADE.....	7	42	Cloudy	MUNICH.....	17 77 Clear
BELIN.....	3	41	Cloudy	NEW YORK.....	3 41 Clear
BUSSELS.....	7	43	Cloudy	NICE.....	14 77 Clear
CACERES.....	7	42	Cloudy	PARIS.....	— 27 Cloudy
BODAPEST.....	8	32	Cloudy	PASIG.....	7 43 Overcast
CASABLANCA.....	8	46	Overcast	PRAGE.....	3 27 Cloudy
COPENHAGEN.....	4	39	Cloudy	ROME.....	14 57 Variable
DARTMOUTH.....	18	42	Clear	SALT LAKE CITY.....	17 47 Clear
DUBLIN.....	8	48	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM.....	4 29 Cloudy
EDINBURGH.....	8	46	Overcast	TERRAN.....	12 34 Cloudy
HAVANA.....	18	42	Clear	TEL AVIV.....	27 27 Cloudy
FRANKFURT.....	6	42	Cloudy	TENNESSEE.....	13 23 Showers
GENEVA.....	3	37	Cloudy	VIENNA.....	6 43 Cloudy
GOSWICK.....	3	37	Cloudy	WARSAW.....	8 26 Cloudy
ISTANBUL.....	3	37	Cloudy	WASHINGTON.....	13 27 Cloudy
LAS PALMAS.....	19	48	Overcast	ZURICH.....	3 27 Cloudy
LIEBON.....	8	48	Variable		
LONDON.....	11	42	Cloudy		
LOS ANGELES.....	11	32	Cloudy		

(Yesterday's readings U.S. Gausses)

@ 1700 GMT other than @
@ 1200 GMT.

December 16, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the FET: (d)-daily; (w)-weekly; (m)-monthly; (q)-quarterly; (l)-irregularly.

[illegible]

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: A  (Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AROMA VALET WALRUS BYWORD
Answer: A sucker might take drinks with this—
A STRAW

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"POOR OL' MR. WILSON MUST BE TUNE DEAF... HE CAN
TELL THE LITTLE DRUMMER BOY FROM SILENT NIGHT
HOLY NIGHT."

